THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, . . $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, ... 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, Pres. dent Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Scutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. C. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 2, 1854. 54—1y.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 24—swly.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsboro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 30—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.
☞ None but sober men need apply.
Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.
E. L. HARDING.
March 30, 1855. 37—
Register and Post copy.

DOCUMENTS.—WE HAVE A FEW COPIES OF the documents printed for the last Legislature, in two large volumes, a copy of which will be sent free of postage on the receipt of $4.
HOLDEN & WILSON.
April 23, 1855. 44—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855. 51—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY JUNE 16, 1855. No. 59.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, cauldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Med cine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Med cine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 13—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Mo. ey Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —83

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. H. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney.*
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE,
W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

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August 6, 1854. 75—tf

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September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

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March 2, 1855. 29—

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March 2, 1855. 29—

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

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March 5, 1855. 31—

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Know-Nothing scenes at a Regimental Muster in Wilkes County.

Messrs. Editors:—As Know-Nothingism seems to be the all-absorbing subject I thought a few sketches of its progress would be interesting to your readers. It is now generally known that L. B. Carmichael has accepted the Know Nothing nomination in the mountain District against Hon. T. L. Clingman. I have been told that the general impression has been that Mr. Carmichael's high intellectual qualifications and gentlemanly bearing would have secured his election, if he had run independently of this prevailing humbug. As it is, the election will result in the return of Clingman.

The honorable gentleman, T. L. Clingman, spoke some time since at a battalion muster ground in Wilkes and was answered by Dr. LaFayette Cook and the Rev. Sam Smith. The whole scene was ludicrous in the extreme, as Mr. Clingman amused himself by quizzing his self-constituted opponents.

The arguments of the medical and reverend gentlemen did not materially differ from those which have been constantly used since the *importation* (if I may so speak) of this wonderful organization! Dr. Cook made, we think, many unnecessary admissions: *e. g.*—after his well-trained opponent had held up the so-called American party in its most ridiculous light, he replied that Clingman must either have joined the order himself or obtained his information from some renegade "Know-Nothing" by the name of "Bull Tate," about whom he told a very pure and decent anecdote, which conclusively proved that his medical majesty always looks at the *back side* of every subject. It is hardly necessary to add that this senseless blunder was a tacit acknowledgment that Clingman's remarks were well-timed.

The learned Doctor represents Romanism as antagistic to *slavery* as well as *freedom of conscience* and action; but like his brother Know-Nothings he cautiously abstains from giving the public any substantial proof of these positions. I am no Romanist, yet I beg leave to remind your readers of the memorial signed by 3000 New England preachers during the deliberations on the Nebraska bill. This memorial was the result of the most fanatical abolitionism; and yet, strange to say, every christian denomination had representatives among its signers except the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians. Of course, I would not insult my Know Nothing friends by intimating that any "Mormons" signed it, because the religion of Joe Smith (according to Gov. Johnson) is their peculiar favorite, being born and reared on our native hills.

I must confess that some of my Democratic friends are wrong in defending Romanism against the charge of claiming temporal pawer. I can point to passage after passage in Hume's and Lengard's histories, as well as in their own Divines, Fleury, Deus, Bellarmine, Brownson and others, which claim it in unequivocal language. But Romanists disclaim such pretensions in this country and obey our laws. What more can they do? But as soon as they ride into power, says the "Know Nothing" Advocate, they will change their melodious song of non-intervention in temporal matters. But why, I answer, persecute them while they continue to respect our laws and institutions? Our ancestors anticipated oppression before the stamp act, but did they declare war prior to the positive aggressions of Britain? The civil magistrate suspects a man of stealing; does he therefore disregard the *habeas corpus* and commit him to prison without proof of positive acts? It is useless to show the application of these principles to the policy of the Know Nothing organization. Preventive justice may sound well in theory, but human laws must lessen crime by punishing *positive offences*. Without examining minutely into history every intelligent reader knows that Chas. Carroll, of Carrolton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a Romanist. The names of Bossuet, Massillon, and Bourdalon and others are proof that Romanism always has been the prevailing religion of France. Yet, her banner waved over the head of the gallant La Fayette in defence of American rights. The voice of history is indeed loud in opposition to Know Nothing assertions. Rayner and Miller, Register and Star, may evade its facts, but they cannot deny them unless their imaginations have become flighty since the Virginia election. The next point in Cook's speech was "foreign influence." To hear him speak one would think that every foreigner, who lands on our shores, is an escaped convict or exile from the hand of justice. Some have, nay many still come here, who are unworthy citizens. But is this a reason for excluding all from office? Should we ever forget that Button Gwinnett, and Robert Morris, of England, Francis Lewis of Wales, James Wilson and John Witherspoon of Scotland, James Smith and George Taylor of Ireland, and Mat. Thornton of foreign birth, signed our Declaration of Independence? To carry out this Know Nothing principle, we must despise the memories of the parents of nearly every signer of the glorious charter of our liberty. George Wythe received his first instructions and patriotic impressions from an intelligent and noble English mother. Hopkinson was assisted by an affluent uncle of foreign extract and Hancock's vast estate descended to him from foreign ancestry. I mention these facts to show that many heroes of the revolution were indebted to foreign-born relations for their means of usefulness to their country. In connection with these facts I cannot omit the names of those great heroes, who fought for our liberties, Baron DeKalb, Count Pulaski, and Koskiusko of Poland, Baron Steuben of Prussia, J. Paul Jones of Scotland, Rochambeau and La Fayette of France. All noble heroes, no doubt, but guilty (alas!) of the atrocious crime of being born in a foreign land! With such men as these around him, Washington's voice (say the Know Nothings) was strenuous in cautioning Americans against foreign influence! They quote the well-known passage in Washington's farewell address which bids Americans beware of the "insidious wiles of foreign influence." But every one knows that Washington was then advocating the doctrine of non-intervention. He was cautioning them against meddling in the business of other nations, and unless my memory deceives me very much, *not one word or syllable* can be found in that memorable document which at all supports Know Nothing views! "Put none but Americans on guard to-night." These words are attributed to Washington by the new faction; but Jared Sparks, the learned editor of Washington's writings, denies the existence of any such words among the writings or papers of our immortal President! Could it be supposed that he could utter language, so insulting to many of his illustrious compeers; "put none but Americans on guard to-night," while the gallant La Layette and Gwinnet were by his side; while the warm heart of English-born Hamilton throbbed in unison with his own; when the blood of Poland's exiled son still crimsoned the green sward of the sunny South? It is too absurd for further comment. Let me, however, advise some Know Nothings to commit the whole of the "farewell address" to memory, and declaim it, that the people may know whether Washington was really a Know Nothing or not!

The sublime part of Dr. Cook's speech remains to be quoted. "The old parties are corrupt: I thank my God that I have washed my hands of the old Whig party." These, I believe, were the Dr.'s very words. One year ago in a political speech in Wilkes county, he stated that he had voted for one Democrat in his life, and then raised his eyes and hands toward heaven, expressing a hope that this one sin might be forgiven him. In 1852 he polled for the legislature on the "division ticket." In 1854 he came to the conclusion that Wilkes county was small enough without division, and ran "to save the Whig party." In 1855 while his term of election is but half expired, he comes to the conclusion that the Whig party is miserably corrupt. I think Mr. Clingman's answer was very good. He told him he at least ought to have resigned his membership before thanking his God that he had left the party whichelected him. I would like to remind him that, in returning thanks to the people last year for his election, he said he regarded it as a triumph of Whig principles which he believed were the essence of our political welfare. "A change comes o'er the spirit of his dream"—"the Whig party is corrupt," though "out of the abundance of her heart" she sent him, not to represent corruption, of course? I humbly think also that Dr. LaFayette Cook should have first changed his given name, and then notified the Whigs of Wilkes that he had left their ranks, so that they might likewise have returned thanks to their God (if they have one) for his timely secession, before he commenced ruffling their prayerful temper by calling them "corrupt." I was told before my departure from a social circle in Wilkes that some witty countryman said that Cook was on the right track at last. I suppose he only meant that his present doctrines would moor him safely at the land of nowhere, where he will realize his eutopian dreams! Though the Whig party can still boast of her Fillmore, Toombs, Stephens, Badger, Graham, Chandler, Clayton, Kerr, Randall, Gilpin, Meredith, Hiester, Reed and Michie, she must fall since her great support in Wilkes county has deserted her! "*O'et praesidium, et dulce decus*" nostrum, must be the latin lamentation of the Whig party over the loss of Mr. Cook. If Mr. Cook will excuse our hasty leave of him, we will let the people know what the Rev. Sam Smith did on the occasion. In the first place Mr. Clingman, not knowing that Smith *had gotten into the habit of preaching*, said the Know Nothing organization was composed of "broken down politicians and hypocritical preachers," and quoted scripture extensively to show that this mixture of politics, preaching and Know Nothingism was somewhat incongruous. This pious turn of thought on Clingman's part, his reverend majesty considered very profane. He, therefore, became very indignant, and poured forth a torrent of abuse on Romanism, foreigners, and the present administration, which aroused a very enthusiastic Democrat, who very unceremoniously spouted forth the "damned lie" in plain Anglo Saxon. The speech was very weak indeed! So much so that Mr. Clingman paid very little attention to it, thinking that the "euphonic howls of the pulpit" would make more religious than political converts. Both of the Know Nothing orators claimed that their party was pro-slavery; but I have the American Organ by my side, which disclaims *all connection whatever with the slavery question*—neither advocates nor impugns the principles of this institution. They were careful to give themselves little trouble about the election of W. H. Seward and Wilson, by Know Nothing legislatures to the United States Senate, or the deposal of Judge Loring, (by the legislature, though vetoed by Gov. Gardner,) and I presume they would have given themselves less if they had known what was next to follow—a bill disqualifying any attorney to practice law in Massachusetts who hereafter shall act for a slave claimant. Truly, this is "Union" on a late style! Truly the eloquence of Clay, Douglas, Cass, and Webster has been spent in vain, if individual States claim and exercise the right of annulling a positive constitutional law. The ultra-States' right doctrine is entirely thrown in the shade by this truly "Know Nothing" legislature—each State is no longer a sovereign power, acting in subordination to a superior council, but the Constitution is a mere name to be set aside at the pleasure of ignorant fanatics. The "Washington Union" says in a late issue, "there are thousands of Northern Whigs who stand aloof from Know Nothings." Let Southern Whigs consider this and stand boldly in their ranks and fight bravely. The Democracy will still respect them as a gallant party. The political death of Rayner will not effect any thing; his former threats, resulting from disappointed ambition, may be described by the Whig party in that inimitable couplet of highly classical latin:

"Muscucurret plenum led
Contra meum magnum ad."

There was once a man who courted two girls at the same time, and while he was talking to one the other came upon the loving pair unexpectedly. This one named Sally, was highly indignant and expressed her disapprobation, when the other, equally dissatisfied, laid aside her maidenly reserve and explained, "Sally, who asked you for your gab?" It is with the fear of being asked this same question that I close my remarks on this fertile subject. I wrote unasked, with the hope that the public might hear something of "Know Nothingism" in the place where I have been on a visit. I know but little of the faults or merits of the parties here spoken of, and therefore can conscientiously say that I write with the kindest feelings for all. Their own blunders lay them open to keen satire from their opponents, so that they must pardon my apparent venom. I sincerely hope that the old parties are still alive, though their opponents say they are dead and buried! We anticipate but little damage from the apostacy of Rayner, Flournoy, Patton, Beale, Smith, Miller, Reid, Stowe, Shepard, Gentry of Tenn., Reade, and many others of less importance in politics, medicine and divinity.

P. A. T.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors:—I had no idea of troubling you with another communication relative to the municipal election in the village of Nashville. But as there is a very bitter answer written for the Register, over the signature of *one* Robt. T. Larrimore, I consider an answer necessary in justification of myself. And I was, indeed, surprised at the presumption of Mr. Larrimore in writing his second piece, unless he had some grounds, or some truths on which to base his assertion. But it is an old saying, "that one lie needs a good many more to cloak it."

Mr. Larrimore acknowledges himself the author of the report published in the Baltimore Clipper, and attempts to defend himself against the statement I made, and against truth; but what does he say in defence of himself? In his report to the Clipper, he says: "The K. N's. carried the day by an overwhelming majority." We will now see in what the majority consisted; sirs, simply this: Out of the four elected, there was one K. N.; he was elected by one vote, *and voted for himself!* Wonderful victory! Oh, what a triumph! "Carried the day by an overwhelming majority;" one elected out of four, and he voted for himself. I would publish no more such victories—they tell too far from home.—But Mr. Larrimore says, "that he admits all who ran on the ticket were not K. N's., as they are termed, that is not the point." I suppose, then, in electing one out of four, and publishing to the world that it was a K. N. victory, is the point? But honest politicians do not like such points as that; they want the facts. He also says that, "wherever there is a majority a victory *can* be derived therefrom."—That I admit; and I also admit that the anti K. N's. had the majority, and elected a majority of the commissioners. Did Mr. L. suppose there is any person in the world fool enough to believe that the K. N's. ever had a majority and did not use it on every occasion? The idea is as preposterous as for Jupiter to lay aside his thunderbolts and dance a polka with the Muses.

But he says the Know Nothings could then, and can now elect their ticket by five majority; but there were several whose citizenship would not allow them a vote. I admit there were some minors, who call themselves K. N's., they would not let vote; and perhaps one or two who had not been residents of the town long enough to vote. And there were also two or three anti-K. N's., who had not been residents of the town long enough to vote. And I emphatically deny that the K. N's. have an equal number of votes, by several, in the village; and if we count boys, we can surely double them.—But admitting they could, and can do it now; that is not the question. Did they do it? Did that election justify Mr. Larrimore in making the report he did for the Clipper? Does it satisfy the world that Mr. L. has not published a falsehood? Let that conscience which he says condemned him for writing the piece he did for the Register, answer him; as for the world, his article carries a falsehood on its face.

As regards Dr. Wm. F. Drake, the mayor elect, I am instructed, by him, to say that he is opposed to Know Nothingism; that he believes the party originated among the abolitionists. And further, that he believes the South has been indebted to the Democratic party for several years. And I am prepared at any time to prove it, by the Doctor himself, and others. And I now hurl the lie back in the face of the presumptous writer of the article for the Register, (Larrimore,) and challenge him to deny the assertion.

He also denies there being any Council at Langly's. If he will enquire of some of the more gentlemanly members of the K. N. party, they will tell him that there have been initiations in Langly's district. And if he will enquire further, he will find it was currently reported, when I wrote to the Standard, that the Council had broken up.

He says "I am driven to use this very disagreeable language; but when a man as innocent as I am in the affair, &c." He is very innocent indeed—published a false report in the Clipper, and the truth was told on him—he could not meet it, and then cries out, "persecution." He further states, "there has been no resignation in the town of Nashville." I will ask the gentleman if W. R. Williams did not at one time belong to the party? and if he has not resigned? And several others whose names I could mention; but I deem it unnecessary, knowing that every one will at once see the falsehoods stated in the Register by Mr. L.; for I never read a piece that has so little respect for truth as his.

E. D. SMITH.

Nashville, June 7th, 1855.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors:—Fight on! fight hard, and fight faithful! and victory is certainly ours, as in old Virginia—God bless her forever!

The other evening, while reading your "Standard" of reality, the partial election returns from Virginia, I never felt more rejoiced to see the result of one election in my life—not even of our own State. To hear the Whigs—Know Nothings—boast of the anticipated Know Nothing "triumph" in that old Mother of States, and now to witness, know, and see the "*unexpected*" contrast, is enough to exalt the veins of every tried and true Democrat to the crown of his head; and on the other hand, after the Whigs (Know Nothings,) boasted so independently, and really impudently, that they would carry every thing before them, like a mighty whirlwind or tornado in that old Dominion; that all eyes, North and South, were looking most intently unto her, to see which way the *die* would be casted; that she would be the index to the Southern States, and the destiny of her sister Southern States would be ruled by her action—I say, when all this was in desired view by the defunct Whigs—Know Nothings—and then, to so suddenly miss their desired expectations, was enough to cast them down *again*, like the sentenced criminal prisoner, whose neck was doomed to the hempy knot of awful destruction! I reckon our "deserted Shepard" received such a pill on the defeating arrival of the old Virginia election, that he will not digest it before the 2d day of August next; and by that time it will doubtless become so morbid that death will speedily ensue.

Why, sirs, have the people of this most glorious Union just now got to find out they were or are Americans? Have we been taking day for night and night for day all this long period of our Independence? Are we, American-born, yet to be taught by *Know Nothings* that we are Americans? Has the Democratic party, (the only true political party,) been governing this most free Republic all this while, (with a few exceptional and *now* defunct *Whig* periods,) and been in the dark all the while? What an absurdity! No, really, this is not the case. But, in my humble opinion, the Whigs have been in error all the while; and now, like a cow in the mire, instead of getting out of error, they mire deeper in, until they have worked down into the heretofore unknown pit of Know Nothingism that has never been explored before, and only *now* by unrighteous, ungenerous, and wicked men—fore-runners to their awful doom.

Sirs, the Whig party is politically dead; they have surrendered their name and fled, and taken refuge under the "dark lantern" of Know Nothingism; and in their fleeing excitement, have carried off a few, and but a few, weak-minded Democrats, by scaring threats, good words, and fair speeches, to deceive the hearts of the simple, which brings to force divine language, "That men of your ownselves shall rise up" in opposition against you, giving heed to seducing spirits.

But I am proud to know that, under my knowledge, there is no Democrat of "high standing" in the political ring, nor even out of it, that has joined the midnight "assassins"—Know Nothings! And proud again to say, that not even the honorable, high-minded, and high-standing Whigs, such as Ex. Gov. Graham, and the Hon. John Kerr, whom the Raleigh Register and other papers (formerly Whig, and exalting these very men,) now proscribe.—Really intelligent Whigs—if they are defunct—are not going to stoop to such a low, free-negroish, and shameful society. No true Democrat is going to join them in their midnight crusades, nor honorable Whigs either.

Then, Messrs. Editors, be not discouraged; do not despair, but continue darting forth your bomb-shells of truth, and victory will be ours—did I say, *will be ours?* I will recall and say, *will remain ours*, for we have and yet possess it.

Now, Messrs. Editors, here is my humble and candid opinion, that if the Whigs of the United States had had the ascendency in ruling this government, *never* such a society as the "Know Nothings" would have been hatched.

AMERICA.

For the Standard.

Jefferson, June 5th, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: I noticed in your last issue a communication signed Lee M. Waddell, (and by the by, I don't know any Lee M. Waddell about Rockford) in which the slight ducking of a fishing party in the Yadkin river is turned into a terrible affair.

I imagine it was an effort to say something facetious and to create some amusement out of the circumstance. How it has succeeded with others I am not able to say, as for myself it has not amused me—excessively. Notwithstanding the rather poor opinion I entertain of such performances generally, and particularly when they refer to something I have been engaged in myself, I should not have noticed this one had it not been for one statement. It is stated that I lost a large sum of money. This is not true. I had some notes which were injured, but not a cent of money on my person at the time. I have never mentioned money in connection with the affair, nor ever heard of such a report before, and I cannot conceive why such a statement should have been made. Though there may have been no such intention, it was certainly, under the circumstance, somewhat calculated to make me feel unpleasantly.

I may be permitted to add a regret that the author of the communication referred to, could not wait for some other time to display his capacity to write for the newspapers.

I am respectfully, &c.,
P. N. CRUMPLER.

From the Asheville News.

LETTER FROM AN OLD MINISTER.

Gabriel's Creek, N. C., June 2, 1855.

Mr. Editor—Permit me to address you, but not in that sycophantic style which I have seen one Editor speak of another recently, because he had enlisted to fight under the same banner with him. I believe, however, as strongly, and perhaps more so, in your patriotism and protestantism, than that gentleman does of the man he so loudly eulogizes. And I as much believe that you are doing a good work, and defending a good cause, as I believe that you have an existence. I therefore wish you success. It is true you do not profess to be a religious journalist, and are therefore what you profess to be, the Editor of a political journal, mainly.

I acknowledge that it is heart sickening to hear so much boasting by the new political party of their great love and zeal for the protestant religion, and for Americanism; and their insinuations that all who differ with them are not true friends to protestantism nor to their country. Why, sir, there is not one man of all my acquaintance, who is a member of the Know Nothing Order, that has done as much for his country as your humble correspondent. Not one, so far as I know, has carried a heavy knapsack and rifle as long and as far as I have, in defence of America against a formidable foe, (Great Britain.) Thank God I lived to serve out an arduous tour, and got an honorable discharge. And yet I am branded, by insinuation at least, as untrue to my country!

Moreover, Brother Atkin, I have served 43 years as an humble member of a respectable branch of the protestant Church, 30 years of which time I have been trying as best I could to preach protestant religion. Blessed be God I have often been comforted myself while engaged in the cause, and have endeavored to impart comfort to others. And now as I am old, by the grace of God if faithful a little longer, I expect to stack arms at the foot of the Cross and get another discharge. It is unkind, I think, in our opponents to brand us as enemies to our country and our religion, because we choose to be Democrats or Whigs either, in preference to joining their Order. I always thought our's was a free country, and that all lovers of their country and of the protestant religion had honesty and integrity enough to defend both, without taking an oath to do so. Hence my objection to the Order. I am disposed to think we can defend religion best without carnal weapons, or a resort to worldly policy. I further think that our good preaching brethren who are so absorbed in this novel scheme are to some extent paralyzing their influence. But they may think differently. Time will develope how they will reconcile this with their pastoral functions. Be it between them and their God.

I am of opinion that the personage whom they call "Sam" will make a very small showing in August, in Madison and Yancey, if the expression of public opinion is to be relied upon.

Respectfully,
J. B. McMAHAN.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COLPORTAGE.

BY W. J. W. CROWDER.

The success attending my humble efforts in the Tract cause, during the past quarter, greatly encourages and stimulates me to be more faithful in helping to speedily extend this blessed work to every county in this State, so that every family, rich and poor, shall be visited and re-visited by a pious, praying Colporteur, that the ignorant may be instructed, poor sinners pointed to Jesus, and christians aroused to diligently seeking a deep and active piety. In three months I visited, distributed books to, and prayed with 376 families; of whom 40 had no religious book except the Bible, and 8 never owned the Bible, and found 37 habitually neglecting church.—I took part in holding 29 public religious meetings, met and addressed more than 800 children in Sabbath Schools and cotton factories, scattered by sale or grant over $100 worth of printed truth, and received donations *in* money and subscriptions amounting to $506 for Colportage, besides near $400 to build a church.

In four neighborhoods, that I visited a year ago, I found 197 families—103 of these had no Bible, 147 no religious books except the Bible, and the average of the whole attending church was once in about 4 years—some of the parents had not been to church in 33 years, and many children nearly grown had never heard a sermon or prayer, and but few knew what a Sabbath School was. Out of the 197 families, only 19 took a newspaper—5 of which were religious, but not a single paper taken for children.—I know of 87 religious papers now being regularly taken by these families—sixty of which are the "Child's Paper," and 12 the "American Messenger." In each of these four neighborhoods there is now a good Sabbath School supplied with books by the Tract Society, 217 children, 19 fathers, and 15 mothers, are being instructed every Sabbath in these schools, many of whom are now able to spell and read, who two years ago knew not the alphabet.—There are two churches being completed in two of the neighborhoods, and a good school house in another, and an old grog shop in the other is used for the school and preaching. Many of these, who were heretofore reduced to beggary and disgrace by the bottle and other vices, are now sober, industrious and respected, and several have been hopefully converted to God.

The Reports of the other Colporteurs whose labors now extend over about 40 counties in this State, show a similar degree of ignorance, destitution and degradation, and also similar results from their religious visits and the printed truth left behind.

I am greatly cheered in seeing the hand of Providence guiding this humble work in North Carolina, which is very manifest in the raising up of Colporteurs and bringing in means for the work. An excellent man, under embarrassing circumstances, agreed on one day recently, to become a Colporteur, and the next day a gentleman proposed to me to give the usual Colporteur's salary, $150, to help support this Colporteur. Another well-qualified man walked 16 miles to see me about engaging as a Colporteur, to enable him to do more good to souls; and the day after his visit, two gentlemen told me they would help liberally to pay his salary every year. And others are giving $20 and $50 to constitute them Life members and Life directors of the society—some of these are given without my application; and amounts, down to a shilling, are being freely given and gladly received, to help push forward God's work in saving perishing sinners.

May God continue to direct us all in this, and every work for evangelizing the world, and to Him shall be all the glory.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER,
Ass't. Ag't. in N. C. for Colportage by the Am. Tr. Society.

Raleigh, June 1st, 1855.

Sulphur Springs, Near Asheville, N. C.—We are pleased to find that this establishment will be in order to receive visitors during the ensuing summer. The water is pleasant to the taste, and admirable in its effects upon the constitutions of all who have ever used it. The taste is not so harsh as is the taste of most sulphur water, but the system is soon brought under its influence, and diseases at all accessible to such treatment, are speedily removed. To the summer tourist, the whole line of travel from Greenville on to the Warm Springs, upon the French Broad, is unusually attractive. Below Greenville we have the Williamston Springs, above Greenvile, about ten miles, we have the Chick Springs, both possessing fine tonic properties; ascending the Blue Ridge, we have the Mountain House and the Flat Rock House, with their mountain waters, and invigorating breezes; at Asheville we have the Sulphur Springs, to which we have referred; thirty-five miles beyond, we reach the Warm Springs, through the most gorgeous scenery to be met with in the country. The accommodations along the line are fair and constantly improving, and the whole region is so easily accessible by the Railroad terminating at Greenville, and by the hacks and carriages constantly in attendonce there, that we are encouraged in the belief, that in a few years this will present the most attractive excursion to be taken at the South.

The Sulphur Springs are about midway between the extremes of carriage transportation, and cannot fail to be a stopping place to persons going and returning. If, however, tourists are inclined to take a more extended circuit, the way is open no to Knoxville, in Tennessee, and by the Tennessee railroads there are opportunities for a pleasant exursion back to the interior of Georgia.

Letter from a Tennessee Post Master.—The following letter is published in the Christian Advocate of Richmond, the editor having reported the Post Master at Paris, Tenn., for notifying him in an offensive manner, of the paper not being taken out:

Paris May the 26 1855.

To the Editor of the Richmond advocate Sir to my very grate surprise I was requested for an explat written on the head of yor pper & sent Back from this office Sir I have written to yu twice to dicot that paper for it has not been taken out for Two years & I as an act of cindness to yu sent it Bacck With theas words onit Not worth a dam & gon beside I must say that you have miss construed my meing & miss reprresedd me to the depotmt & nowe I demand & explinetor at yur hands Foster is gon & not worth a dam & not yur paper It is a very good religious paper Yors in haste

W. C. WILLIAMS
Pm Paris Te

500$ will not get foster out of det heer.

The Department at Washington, has taken preliminary steps, as stated in a letter, to the editor of the "Advocate," for the removal of Wm. C. Williams, "P. M., Paris, Te."

A Perfumed Dandy Snubbed.—Sitting on the piazza of the Cataract House at Niagara Falls, was a young foppish looking gentleman, his garments very highly scented with a mingled odor of cologne and musk. A solemn-faced old looking man after passing the dandy several times, with a look of aversion which drew universal attention, suddenly stopped and in a confidential tone, said:

"Stranger, I know what'll take that scent out o your clothes; you—"

"What do you mean, sir," said the exquisite, firing up with indignation, starting from his chair.

"Oh git mad now, swear, pitch round right, just because a man wants to do you a kindness!" replied the stranger coolly—"but I do know what'll take out that smell phew! You *bury your clothes, bury 'em* a day or two. Uncle Josh got a foul of a skunk and he—"

At this there went up from the crowd a simultaneous roar of merriment, and the dandy very sensibly vanished up stairs.

Georgia.—A. H. Stephens has taken the stump as an independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of Georgia. At a meeting held in Augusta on the 27th ult. he denounced the Know Nothings unsparingly. He intends to carry on war *a la* Wise against Know Nothingism and abolitionism, and from present appearances he will be successful.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public 94.]

AN ACT authorizing the Corporate Authorities of Georgetown to impose Additional Taxes, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, of Georgetown, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to lay and collect a special annual tax of seventy-five cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon every hundred dollars of property by law now taxable within the corporate limits of said town, and all money vested or held in any banking, insurance, brokerage, or exchange company or institution, upon all State or corporate stocks, and money loaned at interest on bond, mortgage, or other evidence of indebtedness, in order to meet the engagements recently assumed by said town in subscribing to the stock of the Metropolitan Railroad Company; and to pledge the same to secure the said engagements, in such a manner that no part of the same shall in any event be applied to any other object; and the like remedy shall be used for the recovery thereof as is now used for the recovery of other public taxes in said town.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation of Georgetown shall have full power and authority to introduce into said town a supply of water for the use of the inhabitants theseof; and to cause th estreets, lanes, and alleys, or any of them, or any portion of any of them, to be lighted by gas or otherwise; and to provide for the expense of any such works or improvements, either by a special tax or out of its corporate funds generally, or both, at its discretion.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

[Public 95.]

AN ACT to confirm the Canal Selections in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the selections of land by the State of Ohio, for canal purposes, under the act of second March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, and twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

[Public 96.]

AN ACT for the Relief of Purchasers and Locators of Swamp and Overflowed Lannds,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause patents to be issued, as soon as practicable, to the purchaser or purchasers, locator or locators, who have made entries of the public lands, claimed as swamp lands, either with cash, or with warrants, or with scrip, prior to the issue of patents to the State or States, as provided for by the second section of the act approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," any decision of the Secretary of the Interior, or other officer of the government of the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That in all cases where any State, through its constituted authorities, may have sold or disposed of any tract or tracts of said land to any individual or individuals prior to the entry, sale, or location of the same, under the preemption or other laws of the United States, no patent shall be issued by the President for such tract or tracts of land, until such State, through its constituted authorities, shall release its claim thereto, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided, further*, That if such State shall not, within ninety days from the passage of this act, through its constituted authorities, return to the General Land-Office of the United States, a list of all the lands sold as aforesaid, together with the dates of such sale, and the names of the purchasers, the patents shall be issued immediately thereafter, as directed in the foregoing section.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That upon due proof, by the authorized agent of the State or States, before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands, within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase-money shall be paid over to the said State or States; and where the lands have been located by warrant or scrip, the said State or States shall be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount, upon any of the public lands subject to entry, at one dollar and a quarter per acre, or less, and patents shall issue therefor, upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the said decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, March 2, 1855.

[Public 97.]

AN ACT to increase the Compensation of the Registers of Land-Offices and Receivers of public Moneys under the Act entitled an Act to graduate and reduce the Price of the Public Lands to actual Settlers and Cultivators, approved August fuorth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each register of a land office and receiver of public moneys shall receive the same amount of pay for each and every entry of land made under the act entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands te actual settlers and cultivators, approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," as such officer, is by law entitled to receive for similar entries of land at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, That the whole amount received per year shall in no case exceed the limitation fixed by existing laws

Approved March 3, 1855.

[Public 98.]

AN ACT to provide for the erection of Pulic Buildings in the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the continuation and erection of public buildings for the use of the legislature of the Territory of Kansas, to be expended under the direction of the governor of said territory: *Provided*, Said money, or any part thereof, or of any portion of the money heretofore appropriated for this purpose, shall not be expended until the legislature of said territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government.

Approved March 3, 1855.

[Public 99.]

AN ACT to provide for the erection of Public Buildings in the Territory of Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of public buildings in the Territory of Nebraska, to be expended under the direction of the governor of said territory: *Provided*, Said money, or any part thereof, shall not be expended until the legislature shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of government.

Approved March 3, 1855.

[Public 100.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Support of the Army, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army, for the year ending the thirteith of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six:—

For pay of the army, two million six hundred thousand eight huudred and six dollars.

For pay, supplies, and travelling expenses of six companies of Texas volunteers, called into service by the governor of Texas, and mustered into the service of the United States; one hundred and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars sod thirty-eight cents.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on reenlistment, one hundred thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million three hundred and eighty-one thousand and sixty-eight dollars and seventy five cents.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, five hundred and seventy-four thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For the regular supplies of the quarter-master's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quarter-master's department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and also, for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms, for the pay, and quarter-master's departments, and for the printing of division, and department ordes, army regulations, and reports, eighty hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quarter-master's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to the soldiers employed, under the direction of the quarter-master's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August, fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division, and department head-quarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to pay-masters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quarter-master's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides, for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the quarter-master's department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: for the purchase of horse equipments, saddles, bridles, saddle-blankets, nosebags, iron combs, curry-combs, and spurs, and straps; of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses mules, shoeing horses of mounted corps, and repairing dragoon and rifle equipments, three hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts, which it may be necessary to occupy during the year, and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safekeeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, four hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For mileage to officers of the army, for transportation of themselves and baggage when travelling on duly, without troops or escorts, one hundred thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or by water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts, and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the place of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordance stores and small arms, from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchrse and hire of horses, mules and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships and other sea-going vessels and boats for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance, and for clearing roads and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the mounted riflemen, and such infantry as

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Brassfield's,	Granville,	June	20
Oxford,	"	"	21
Young's ✕ Roads,	"	"	22
Grove Hill,	Warren,	"	27
Warrenton,	"	"	28
White's Store,	"	"	29
Cedar Rock,	Franklin,	July	4
Harrison's Old Store,	"	"	6
Rolesville,	Wake,	"	11
Hayes',	"	"	13
Nashville,	Nash,	"	18
Hilliardston,	"	"	19
Old Fields,	"	"	20
Beulah's	Johnston	"	25
Smithfield,	"	"	26
O'Neals,	"	"	27

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The candidates for Congress in the First District in this State, composed of the Counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, and Tyrrel, are Hon. H. M. Shaw, the late representative, and Democrat, and Col. R. T. Paine, Federalist and Know Nothing. We understand Dr. Shaw's prospects of re-election are excellent. He has the full and enthusiastic confidence of his party, and will be sustained by many high-minded Whigs in opposition to the dark-lantern candidate. His competitor, Col. Paine, is deficient in personal popularity, and not the equal of Dr. Shaw in debate. Two of the strongest men of the Whig party in the District were overlooked, to make place for him, to wit, Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, and Mr. Smith, of Hertford—the latter having been but for a brief period in public life; but this furnishes another proof that the new party, though it preaches the doctrine of excluding from office old party hacks, seldom fails to bring them forward as candidates, thus palpably contradicting, in this case as in others, the solemn professions which it makes to the people.

In the Second District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Onslow, and Carteret, the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Democrat, and the late member, has been nominated for re-election by acclamation. He has thus far no opposition, and will no doubt be triumphantly returned.

In the Third District, composed of the Counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Duplin, and Richmond, the Hon. Warren Winslow is the Democratic candidate; and is opposed by David Reid, Esq., Know Nothing. We hear that Gov. Winslow is maintaining his principles with signal ability before the people; and his election, by a commanding majority, may be set down as certain. His opponent, Mr. Reid, was formerly a Democrat; but he has been for years a restless office-seeker, and now and then a disorganizer. Owing to this fact, though a gentleman of talents, he has never been able to acquire the entire confidence of the party in any County in which he has lived; and he has tried his fortunes in Cumberland, New Hanover, and Duplin. He was defeated in Duplin in the last contest for the Commons, and that too though the County is largely Democratic, and has never elected a Whig. He desired to be made a Superior Court Judge at the last session of the Legislature, but failed in his aspirations. Soured and disappointed, he has joined the Whigs and dark-lanterns; and he is now engaged in the forlorn and thankless business of aiding his former enemies, and in opposing the nominee of the party to which he even yet, we learn, professes to belong. His professions are worthless. The people will rend the veil from the "invisible," and he will find himself on the first Thursday in August overwhelmingly defeated, and consigned to political silence and retirement. He richly deserves it.

In the Fourth District, composed of the Counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash, and Johnston, L. O'B. Branch, Esq., is the Democratic candidate; and he is opposed by James B. Shepard, Esq., Know Nothing. Mr. Branch is now actively engaged in the canvass, and is arousing the party and producing a fine impression wherever he goes. The Democratic majority in the District is about 2,500. He will unite the entire party, and will also receive the votes of many anti-Know Nothing Whigs. Mr. Shepard's political history is somewhat similar to that of Mr. Reid's. He has been honored by his party to an extent quite commensurate with his services and merits; but his ambition and his selfishness got the mastery of his judgment, and in 1852 he began to disorganize; and by his influence—the vote being very close—he defeated in the Legislature the nominee of his party for the United States Senate. Professing to be a Democrat, and to be desirous of the success of the principles of the party, he has done nothing for it, so far as we know, by either word or pen, for the last six or seven years; and indeed, we believe he has not been, at any time during this period, a public man, except when he had hopes of promotion at the hands of his party. Quite willing to work for himself, he has done nothing for years for his party friends, or for the principles he professed. It is believed, and can, we understand, be shown that he desired the nomination of the Democratic Convention at Franklinton; and it is well known that he has never publicly disavowed or disapproved the action of Mr. Burch in presenting his name to the Wake Democratic Meeting, as a fit person to be nominated by the Convention referred to. He is now a Know Nothing, and not a Democrat. His defeat is certain by a large majority.

In the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Moore, and Montgomery, the candidates are the Hon. John Kerr, Whig and anti Know Nothing, and Edwin G. Reade, Esq., Federalist and Know Nothing. The District is largely Whig. Mr. Kerr was the representative in the last Congress. He voted for the Nebraska-Kansas bill—that is, to open the common territories of the Union to the slaveholders of the South; and he is opposed to bigotry, intolerance, and to secret political organizations. He is exposing the abolition influences by which the Know Nothing organization is controlled in the free States, and warning his friends and constituents to resist the spread of the dark lanterns in their midst. He has been distinguished for years as an active Whig leader, and was the candidate of his party for Govenor in 1852. In that campaign, as well as previously, he avowed himself an ultra Union man; and was quite severe in his allusions to those who hold States rights doctrines. He went to Washington, and observed for himself the rapid strides which abolitionism was making. He witnessed and felt as a man the insolence and injustice which characterize the vile horde of freesoilers and abolitionists; and he at length spoke out for his section and his constituents in tones of thunder, rebuking our assailants, and declaring that there could be no Union without the Constitution. He perceived for himself that Know Nothingism, or fusion, or new organizations in the free States were but other names for abolitionism; and that under this garb the enemies of the South were advancing with sure and steady steps to the consummation of their fell designs. He returned home, and, as we have stated, raised his voice of warning; and though the Know Nothings, nine-tenths of whom are Whigs, profess to deprecate the existence of party, and to inculcate a spirit of independence in public men, yet he is to be stricken down by these same men, notwithstanding his repeated declarations that he is as good a Whig as he ever was, and because he has dared, on questions above and beyond party, to think for himself! We took occasion, long before this contest commenced, to commend both Mr. Kerr and Mr. Badger for their manly and patriotic course on the Nebraska-Kansas question; and we have nothing to add or to withdraw in this respect. The Editors of this journal have had no personal intercourse or correspondence with Mr. Kerr for years—their personal feelings cannot be supposed to be enlisted in his favor; and the inference, therefore, is that they are prepared calmly to do justice to him as a public man, and to his opponent, Mr. Reade. The principal Editor well remembers that in 1849, Mr. Kerr addressed to him stirring and eloquent letters in favor of every just effort that could be made to secure the charter of the North-Carolina Railroad, and thus ensure to the people the benefits and blessings of that great work; yet it seems that Mr. Kerr's disinterested exertions at that time, in behalf of the citizens of Guilford, are to be forgotten, provided the Federal, Know Nothing Clique at Greensborough should be permitted to carry out their purposes of vengeance and proscription against him,

In the Sixth District, composed of the Counties of Stokes, Forsythe, Rockingham, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander and Ashe, the candidates are Alfred M. Scales, Jr., Esq., Democrat, and Hon. R. C. Puryear, Whig and Know Nothing. Mr. Puryear voted, in the last Congress, against the Nebraska-Kansas bill—in other words, *against the right of his constituents to go with their slave property to these territories;* and he now comes forward and asks that this vote be endorsed by a slaveholding people! He is also identified with the Know Nothing faction. We learn that Mr. Scales has already met him on the stump, and that he (Mr. Puryear) is evidently shivering in the wind between old Whiggery and the new order of the dark-lanterns. He wants the votes of both. Mr. Scales is winning golden opinions by his ability and eloquence before the people; he charges home with great effect upon the secret, oath-bound faction, and relies for his success upon the Democrats and upon those high-toned, independent Whigs who scorn to bow down in darkness to Know Nothing edicts. We call upon our friends in these Counties to rouse themselves to the good work—to organize thoroughly—to induce those few Democrats who have been seduced into the dark-lantern, to come out—to meet the enemy at every point, with an ardor and firmness which will take nothing less than a proud triumph for their candidate. A full Democratic vote in all the Counties, with the aid of the Whigs referred to, will ensure the victory.

In the Seventh District, composed of the Counties of Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Anson, Stanly, and Cleaveland, the Hon. Burton Craige, the late member, is the Democratic candidate; and he is opposed, we learn, by Col. S. N. Stowe, Know Nothing. Mr. Craige served his constituents with much acceptability in the late Congress, and enjoys their entire and enthusiastic confidence. All the indications warrant the opinion that he will be re-elected by an increased majority. Col. Stowe, it is presumed, will not encounter him on the stump; but if he should, he must be overwhelmed. No District in the State ever had an abler, a more fearless or faithful representative than Burton Craige.

In the Eighth District, composed of the Counties of Wilkes, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, Rutherford, McDowell, Henderson, Buncombe, Yancey, Haywood, Macon, Cherokee, Jackson and Madison, the candidates are Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, the late member, Democrat, and L. B. Carmichael, Esq., federalist and Know Nothing. Mr. Clingman is prosecuting the campaign with great power, and has every prospect of being re-elected by a larger majority than that he obtained over Col. Gaither. His fidelity to his constituents—his devotion to the Constitution and to the rights of his section, which he has maintained with boldness and ardor under all circumstances, and his scorn for all secret and unmanly political movements, have given him a hold upon the affections of the free people of the mountains, which can never be affected either by the Raleigh Whig Clique or by the midnight cabals of the dark-lanterns. The atmosphere of the mountains in his District is the very breath of liberty and independent thought; and the dwellers there, filled with the spirit of the heroes who fought and conquered at King's Mountain, and undwarfed by the mysteries of midnight, oath-bound lodges, *will* act for themselves, now as in times past, no man daring to dictate to or control them. It is their pleasure that Mr. Clingman should be re-elected, and he will be. Mr. Carmichael has taken the field; but much of his time must be occupied in making himself known to the people personally, and in apologizing for his vote in the Legislature against Free Suffrage. Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Rayner, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Gilmer, and other Know Nothing champions, are not only in favor, it seems, of requiring a person foreign born to reside in this State twenty-one years before he can hold property and vote; but they are opposed, as their votes will show, to allowing our own native born citizens to vote for Senators unless they happen to own each fifty acres of land! *They would proscribe, not only the foreigner, but natives—they would mark forty thousand citizens in their own State as unfit to vote for Senators, because they do not own a certain quantity of land;* and yet *they* talk about *their* regard for the rights of the people, and *their* devotion to the native population of the country!

The chances are now, we think, that every Know Nothing candidate for Congress in the State will be defeated. What a glorious result it would be, if old North Carolina should send to Washington, with her two able Democratic Senators, an entire delegation opposed to the schemes of the dark-lanterns, and ready to demand and insist as one man upon her Constitutional rights! To work, friends, and let this result be accomplished. The next Congress will be the most important one to the Southern people that ever assembled; and it is the duty of every friend of the Constitution, of every Democrat, of every one opposed to religious tests for office and to proscribing and branding with disgrace any portion of our people, because they happened to be born in Europe, to take an active part in the approaching elections. Our adversaries are drilled in secret, and they will bring sworn men into the field against us, ready to go to any lengths to accomplish their designs. Let us organize in public, and meet them in public; let us strip the veil of deception, of treachery, of hypocrisy from them, so that the people may see them as they are and pronounce accordingly.

MR. BRANCH.

Mr. Branch, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, addressed the people at Louisburg on Tuesday last, and was replied to by Mr. Shepard, the Know Nothing candidate. Mr. Branch spoke at Prattsburg, Orange, on Thursday, at Hillsborough on Friday; and he will speake at Mangum's Store, Orange, on Saturday the 16th, and at Laws', Wake, on Tuesday the 19th. On the 20th the regular appointments of the two candidates will commence.

We learn that Mr. Branch delivered a very able speech at Louisburg; and that Mr. Shepard's reply was pretty much the same speech he made in this place—feeble, in many respects indefinite, and more or less interlarded with appeals to the prejudices, the fears, and the passions of the people. A friend has furnished us with a synopsis of Mr. Branch's remarks, which shall appear in our next.

The Democrats of Franklin are in high spirits, and will, we learn, poll their full strength. Mr. Shepard cannot, it is believed, command the full Whig vote of the county.

MR. RUFFIN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Washington, Beaufort Co., Monday	June	18th
Sladesville, Hyde Co., Wednesday	"	20th
Lake Landing, Hyde Co., Friday	"	22nd
Chocowinity, Beaufort Co., Monday	"	25th
Greenville, Pitt Co., Tuesday	"	26th
Ballard's Store, Pitt Co., Wednesday	"	27th
Joyner's Depot, Edgecombe Co., Satd'y	"	30th
Kinston, Lenoir Co., Tuesday	July	3rd

SIXTH DISTRICT.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Scales and Puryear, candidates for Congress in the Sixth District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Winston, Forsyth,	June	19
Hausertown,	"	23
Spainhour's, Stokes,	"	25
Tom's Creek, Surry,	"	26
Mount Airy, "	"	27
Dobson, "	"	28
Joseph Cockerham's,	"	29
Jonesville, Yadkin,	"	30
Hamptonville,	July	2

The Register and its Correspondents are endeavoring to produce the impression that the Democratic Club of this City holds its meetings in secret. They do not charge this directly, but, like real Know Nothings—the breath of whose nostrils is deceit and evasion—they insinuate it. The Democrats and anti-Know Nothings meet in the Court House, with open doors and lights burning. No oath, depriving men of the exercise of their own will or of free thought, is required as a preliminary to admission; but all are invited to come, and observe, and hear. The meetings are held at night, because mechanics and laboring and business men generally can more conveniently spare the time to attend in the night than in the day.

The Hillsborough Recorder is also very much exercised in spirit, because the Democratic meetings here are held at night; and that paper, printed some thirty-five miles away, states that the candles in the Court House "had nearly given out when Mr. Branch concluded, and all would have been in darkness had not the Know Nothings taken the precaution to furnish other candles and keep up the light." This is not so. Some of the Know Nothings may have had dark-lanterns in their pockets, ready to be used as the emergency might require; but nothing of the sort referred to by the Recorder occurred. Has the Recorder heard the rumor that the Know Nothings are so much opposed to the use of sperm oil in their dark-lanterns, because it is a "foreign" article, that they are making preparations for a substitute in the way of catfish oil? They despair, we understand, of growing whales in "American" waters in sufficient numbers to meet the "American" demand for sperm oil; and so they intend to resort to the native catfish. We congratulate the order upon this new movement. The catfish, aside from the fact that its oil is a native production, is a much better symbol of the Order than the whale; for it *lies* about in dark places, uses its horn to annoy and injure when least expected, and delights in muddy water.

The Know Nothing National Chaplain.—Guess, if you can, reader, who the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia has elected as national Chaplain—a Baptist, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Congregationalist? None of these, but a Universalist!—that is, a Chaplain who holds that *all* souls will be saved—that the robber and murderer will enter Heaven step by step with the humblest Christian! Surely, this is a very convenient, and, in one respect, sensible movement on the part of the dark-lanterns; for their Chaplain, so far as mere preaching is concerned, will save them all in the next world, no matter what they may do or omit to do in this. Still we think that consistency required them to elect a Mormon Chaplain, since that is the only native religion—all others, Protestant and Catholic, being of "foreign" origin.

☞ Our thanks for a capital likeness of Prof. Hubbard, of the University. The engraving was prepared from a daguerreotype, by direction of some of his friends, and a few copies, we are requested to state, may be obtained at the Bookstore of Mr. Pomeroy in this City.

The Hon. Asa Biggs is in the City, in attendance on the Supreme Court. We observe also here, of the legal profession, Mr. Smith of Hertford, Gen. Singeltary of Pitt, and Mr. Winston of Bertie.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, June 9, 1855.

To Mr. John M. Puttick:

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the committee of the Citizens and Military, we were appointed a Special Committee for the purpose of procuring an Orator for the approaching anniversary of American independence, and you sir, were unanimously selected as the Orator for the occasion, which we trust you will do us the honor to accept.

Respectfully,
LEO E. HEARTT
HENRY PORTER } Com.
R. S. TUCKER

RALEIGH, June 11th, 1855.

Gentlemen: Your polite note, informing me that I had been selected as the Orator for the approaching anniversary of American Independence was duly received.

Were I to consult my own feelings on this occasion, they would prompt me to decline; but, believing that we all should, when called on, lend our aid in commemorating that day, ever to be remembered in our history, I accept the honor your partiality has conferred on me.

With sentiments of high respect,
I am your obedient servant,
JOHN M. PUTTICK.

To Messrs Heartt, Porter, and Tucker.

Programme for Fourth of July.

L. W. PECK, Chief Marshal.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS,

George T. Cooke, Fabius J. Hutchins, | John E. Young, John C. Partridge.

A Salute at Day Break.

At Sunrise Divine Service at the Presbyterian Church.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., a Procession will be formed at the Court House, and march to the Capitol Square, in the following order:

Marshal.
Oak City Guards.
Independent Guards.
Sons of Temperance.
Citizens and Strangers.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution and Mexican Wars.
Intendant and Commissioners of the City.
Committee of Arrangements.
Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.
Governor and State Officers.
Orator, Reader and Chaplain.

At night, an Illumination and Fire-works, at the Capitol Square; after which a Balloon will be sent off.

The citizens are respectfully requested to join in the procession.

A Corresponent of the Wilmington Journal, giving an account of the late examination of Edgeworth Female Seminary, Greensborough, speaks in the following complimentary terms of the address delivered by Mr. Dick on the occasion:

"The interest and attractiveness of these examinations and exercises were increasing and heightening every hour until they reached their climax in the closing proceedings of Thursday night. Previous to the diplomas being conferred on the Senior Class, an address was delivered to its members by Robt. P. Dick, Esq. It is hardly possible to speak in too high terms of this most beautiful address. From the reputation of the orator as a chaste and elegant writer, as well as graceful speaker, the expectations and anticipations of his large and intelligent audience were very high; but not one was prepared for such a flow of highest thought, couched in language of greatest beauty, that held the hushed multitude in fixed attention as "from his lips there flowed the words, the honey now so sweet." His subject was "The Literature of the Bible;" and as with a master's hand he touched upon its historic value—its heaven-born philosophy—its divine legisiation—its sublime ethics—he gradually rose with his subject until, with the orator's powers and the poet's fervor, he made every heart beat higher when, in language almost equal to their own, he dwelt upon the rapt melody of Israel's bards, and in a peroration of exceeding beauty, elegance and affection, pressed upon the young ladies the study of the Book of books as that which alone could give the crowning honor to all their studies."

The Supreme Court.—This tribunal convened in this city on Monday last. The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the different County Courts in this State, viz:

Andrew S. Kemp, Bladen county.
Andrew G. Baskin, Rowan county.
Jesse J. Yeates, Murfreesborough.
David C. Hall, Warrenton.
Vine A. Allen, Newbern.
John McCabe, Houston, Miss.
W. G. Candler, Buncombe.
Thomas M. Smith, Milton.
Frederick C. Shepard, Raleigh.
Eugene Martin, do.

The following were admitted to practice in the different Superior Courts of the States viz:

W. S. Winder, Orange county.
Loverd Eldridge, Johnston county.
Claudius B. Sanders, do
De Brutz Cutlar, New Hanover county.
John L. Wooster, do. do.
A. J. Rogers, Warren county.
L. R. Waddell, Chatham county.
W. G. Granbury, Pasquotank.
John W. Hayes, Granville county.
Julius Guion, Wake county.
Robert H. Sandford, Cumberland.
Andrew G. Baskin, Rowan County.
Malachi Haughton, Chowan county.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE!

The Atlantic, which arrived at New York on the 13th, brings important news.

Several sanguinary conflicts had taken place before Sevastopol, between the allies and the Russians, to the serious loss of the latter. The French gained an important position, and retained it, before Sevastopol, the Russians retreating from that point nearer to the City. Eight thousand were killed and wounded, mostly with the bayonet. The allies are masters of the sea of Azoff.

The commercial news is also important. Cotton has advanced half-penny, and market much excited. Sales of the week 150,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

"The American Advocate.—We have received the first number of a paper with this title, published at Kinston, Lenoir, by Walter Dunn, Esq. It is neatly printed, and its Editorials well written. It is Know Nothing, of course, and will live three or six months, and no longer, unless sustained by Mr. Dunn's own private means. We regret to see Mr. Dunn striking out in so bad a cause. By the way, we observe he publishes a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Washington to Gouverner Morris, dated White Plains, 24th July, 1778. We deny that Gen. Washington ever wrote such a letter, and call on Mr. Dunn for the proof.

Ridiculous.—The Sentinel, Elizabeth City, brings out its cannon over the account of the discussion at that place between Dr. Shaw and Mr. John Pool. It is quite evident, from the Sentinel's own account, that Dr. Shaw demolished Mr. Pool. The idea of Mr. Pool vanquishing Dr. Shaw in debate! Verily, the dark-lanterns would have the people believe that their great men are as plentiful as blackberries in July.

Col. Braxton Bragg.—This gallant and distinguished officer is at present in the City, on a visit to his brother, Gov. Bragg.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Club was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Bledsoe.

Mr. Q. Busbee then rose, and made a few remarks in his happiest manner, and, in behalf of the Committee, made the following report; which was unanimously adopted:

"Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of organizing in this City and County, a more complete and permanent opposition to the secret society known, as the Know Nothing party, beg leave to report:

In the opinion of your Committee frequent and public discussion, is the best and most efficient means of diffusing knowledge and light upon, and of properly explaining those subjects, which, at the time agitate public attention; and by such frequent discussion before the people, we are confident that the principles we believe to be absolutely essential to the safety of the South and to the Union, will be adopted as their platform by a large majority of the freemen, not only of North Carolina, but of every Southern state, and that thereby we shall obtain in the approaching election, a signal and complete triumph over the irresponsible and oath-bound secret order of Know Nothingism; which *is*m, originating as it did for a local purpose, in the most corrupt city in the Union, and adopted by designing politicians of the North, for the purpose of withdrawing the attention of Southern men from the only real and important issue now before the country—the slavery agitation—and used by the North for the purpose of arraying Southern men against each other upon issues of little importance in the administration of the general Government, we believe to be full of danger to the South and to the Union of the States. Dangerous, on account of its secrecy, its religious proscription and its unconstitutionality, and in open war to every Southern interest, on account of its unnatural affiliation, the extent of which the members of the order in our midst dare not avow, with such men as Wilson and Hale and other abolitionists, whose political existence depends upon their fanatical opposition to Southern institutions.

It becomes, then, necessary for all good and true men, who are opposed to religious bigotry and intolerance, who love the South and who desire to protect Southern interests and the rights of the States as guaranteed by the Constitution, from this secret and dangerous assault upon their liberties and rights, to join together in the open, avowed and concerted opposition to an order, made up, as it is, in the Northern States, by fusing all the detestable isms, hostile to the Union and to the South, and in the South, composed of disappointed politicians and men whom the people never honored with their confidence, and whose ambition and hatred to Democratic principles would lead them to blindly sacrifice the rights and interests of their constituents.

For the purpose of more fully and freely discussing the issues made in the present canvass before the people, and of a more concerted opposition to Know Nothingism here, and to its confederates North, the Committee fully concur in the importance of establishing a Club, composed of the true and tried Democrats of this City and County, together with all patriotic freemen who are opposed to the suspicious midnight concern, and who refuse to swear their freedom of suffrage away; and the more fully to carry out the designs of such an orgaization, the Committee recommend the follwing officers, to-wit:

M. A. BLEDSOE, *President.*

A. M. Lewis, Wilson W. Whitaker, Jno. Q. DeCarteret, A. K. Clements. } *Vice Presidents.*

Alex. DeG. Tumbro, Geo. T. Cooke. } *Secretaries.*

Ed. G. Haywood, Jordan Womble, Jos. K. Marriott, Jas. D. Newsom, Frank. I. Wilson, Wm. H. Jones. } *Executive Committee.*

And as the issues now before the people are such as not only affect the next Congressional election, but will necessarily enter into all subsequent elections until the order of Know Nothingism is driven back to its proper home among the abolitionists of the North, your Committee recommend that the above officers be elected for twelve months, and that the President, (or in case of his absence, one of the Vice Presidents) together with the Executive Committee, have authority to call meetings of the Democracy, and of the friends of Democracy whenever, in their opinion, it is important to do so.

Respectfully submitted,
Q. Busbee, W. W. Holden, John C. Partridge. } *Committee.*

After the reading of the above report, Mr. Busbee entertained the meeting in an eloquent manner. He alluded to the origin of Know Nothingism and its first movers in a patriotic manner.

Mr. Bledsoe then rose and tendered his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by selecting him President of the Club, in a neat and appropriate manner. Mr. Bledsoe showed, to the satisfaction of all present, the unconstitutional principles of the dark-lanterns.

On motion of Frank I. Wilson, the chairman was requested to appoint a Vigilance Committee of three in each Captain's District in the county, and as many in the city as they may think proper and the same to act with the President and Executive Committee.

Mr. Busbee then made a few remarks concerning enlightening the people of the District on Know Nothingism, and concluded by moving that the speech delivered by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner in the Convention of 1835, on religious toleration, with the letters of the Hon. John Kerr, and Hon. A. H. Stephens, and also the "*bill for the relief of the people,*" be printed and circulated throughout the District, which was carried.

Calls were then made for Frank I. Wilson, who arose and excused himself with a few good humored remarks.

J. Q. DeCarteret was then called upon, who arose and stated that he was not prepared to make a speech to the club, but stated that he would use all his exertions to secure the triumph of the Democratic party.

On motion of Mr. Busbee, the Club adjourned to meet again on Tuesday night next, the 20th inst.

M. A. BLEDSOE, *Pres't.*

Alex. DeG. Tumbro, Geo. T. Cooke, } *Secretaries.*

Poor Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is a whig know nothing, rejoicing in all the k. n. successes, and defending all their iniquities and obliquities. In 1852 he was as severe as he could be upon the religious test in the constitution of New Hampshire, and persisted in holding Woodbury, Pierce and the democracy responsible for retaining it, although both Pierce and Woodbury spoke against the test in the constitutional convention, and they and other prominent democrats did all they could do to have it stricken out. Now the Louisville Democrat is driving Prentice into fits of rage by quoting what he said in 1852 against his present proscriptive course. It is pitiable, as well as laughable, to see him writhe, twist and wriggle under the infliction.

Revolutionary Outbreak in Mexico.

New Orleans, June, 8, 1855.—By the arrival of the Corpus Christi we have intelligence of an outbreak in Lanpassas, in consequence of the arrival of an emissary of Santa Anna, with orders to arrest some of the leading citizens of the place. The whole country is in arms. An attempt had been made to take Monterey. The Governor of Nueva Leon had fled.

Information reached Matamoras of the pronunciamento, of San Potosi, and on the 12th troops were preparing to leave that place to quell the insurrection.

Chihuahua is also reported to be on the eve of a revolution.

New Hampshire Legislature.

Concord, June 13.—The caucus nominated last night James Bell as Senator for the long term and J. P. Hale for the short term. The election takes place this afternoon.

Northern Markets.

New York, June 13.—Cotton market very much excited, and unsettled. Flour declined from 12 to 25 cents under steamer's news. Southern steady at yesterday's rates. Wheat and corn a trifle lower. Provisions firm. Whiskey dull.

Stocks active and better. Money plenty. Virginia Sixes 100! Missouris' 95.

[From the Boston Post.]

KNOW NOTHING MELODY.

Dedicated to the Massachusetts Know Nothing Legislature "—but more particularly to the committee appointed to visit the Catholic School of Roxbury:]

We've just dropped in to see you all,
And find out how you do,
Old Massachusetts sent us here
To search your convent through.
The State in all her wisdom has
Picked out her wiest men,
To hunt up all such shops as this,
And find out what we can.

What's this that hangs upon your neck?
My! what a pretty face!
Can't we contrive a way for you
To leave this awful place?
How often do the boys come in
To see you? and do you—
Get punished nearly unto death
For every thing you do?

What's in this closet hid away?
And underneath this sink?
Is this the chapel where you pray?
Nay, lady, do not shrink!
"Not make a noise within these walls!"
Would you our motives foil?
Ha'n't we a right to curse and swear
On this our native soil?

Look out, old abbess, bow you tell
And here behind the scenes
One lies upon a bed of pain—
"Tell that to the marines!"
Here, comrades, open every door,
And hear to no complaint,
Thurst in your heads and see if 'tis
A feint, and not a faint.

Where are the secret traps you have
To hide away your sins?
You know we've heard of all of these—
None of your papal grins!
'Tis better that you trifle not
With Massachusetts State;
We have the power within our grasp
To have you banished straight

But we must to our dinner haste,
And some of us are dry,
'Tis true we went the liquor law,
But take some on the sly,
We have not time to longer stay,
But even now must start;
Don't feel too well to see us go
Nor *Miss* when we depart. Dow.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday Evening, 7th June, by the Rev. Rob't O Burton, Dr. T. B. Davis, to Eva. P., Daughter of Jno. Campbell, Esq., of Weldon.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

PARADE AT THE CAPITOL SQUARE, ON Saturday next, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely, armed and equipped according to law, (in Summer uniform.)

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

N. B.—Invited guests and Honorary Members are requested to meet the Corps at the same time and place.

The Corps will meet this, (Friday) evening at the Capitol Square, at 5 o'clock, for Drill.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.
OXFORD N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL OPEN THE 9TH JULY. Board and Tuition, without extra charges, $75. Tuition as heretofore, and payable in advance.

For the future, the school will be conducted in a remote and retired part of the town; and pupils boarding in the vicinity of the Academy, or with the Principal, will be removed from any corrupting influences of the town.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

June 19th 1855. 59—t15thJ.

LAW SCHOOL AT HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin on Monday, the 18th of June next.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

June 11th, 2855. 59—4w.was.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on the 9th of July next, and continue twenty-one weeks. Tuition as heretofore, viz:

Latin and Greek, per session,	$15 00
English,	12 00

Board, in good families, convenient to the Academy, at from $35 to $40 per session.

I shall have the assistance next session of Mr. S. M. Wells, as joint Principal.

S. W. HUGHES.

Cedar Grove, Orange, June 14, 1855. 59—3t.

MASONIC.

THE MEMBERS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF N. C., will please convene at Oxford on the 25th of this month to assist in laying the Corner Stone of St. John's College. By order of M. E., Peter Custis, G. H. P.

THOS. B. CARR, Sec'y.

June 13, 1855. 59—

MASONIC.

THE MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE WILL please convene at Oxford on Monday, the 25th instant, to assist in laying the corner stone of St. John's College. It is also expected the Grand Chapter will aid in the same work.

C. H. JORDAN, G. M.

June 13, 1855. 59—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PATRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS. June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseilles Frocks.
Also:
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Listo Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ¾ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.

We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—4w.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A quarter per cent. has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders (less the tax of twenty-five cents on each share owned by individuals) at the principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, June 9, 1855. 58—tlMinJ.

NOTICE.—THE 6TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES F. JORDAN, Sec'y.

June 1, 1855. 58—

CANCERS, SCROFULA, &c.—DR. CLOPTON, of Georgia, who has been advertising in some of our Carolina papers for the last year for the cure of Scrofula, Cancers, Ulcers, and all diseases of the skin, will visit Raleigh about the 20th June, and will be happy to wait on those persons who may desire his professional services. He has testimonials of success that none can doubt.

June 12, 1855. 58—4d.

Wm. J. Baker. Thos. L. Barraud.

BAKER AND BARRAUD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tabb's Buildings, Town Point
Norfolk Va.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1855. 55—

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED Exertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the,

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 38—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molasses, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to the
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champagne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do,
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Ex tract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Muricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, Chins Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.
Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Boulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:

(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Wood, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

March 20, 1855. 5

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 5, 1855. 47—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Pres't.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—3w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 0—tf.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertain digested and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto form, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T. J. HORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*.—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—td.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as Administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him, and those having claims against said estate of said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company,

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 38—tf.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a front spiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 81 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 104 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 12, 1855.

NOTICE.—MY MILLS ARE IN COMPLETE ORder again. Any quantity of Corn and Wheat can be ground without delay.

WM. F. COLLINS.

June 1, 1855. 55—3t.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BAREGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn Hats,	
"	Tan "	"
"	Tea Col'r "	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Octagon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING ON THE 20th day of May, 1855, ken letters of Administration according to law on the estate of Jas. Hinton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Creditors of said estate will also present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. H. MITCHELL.

Forestville, May 28, 1855. 1077—4w.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—WE HAVE MADE ARrangements with Messrs. Bareda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only*:

1 ton or under, 2½ cts per lb.;
1 to 5 tons 85 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $80 per ton

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28, 1855. 1077—3m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name of **Palmer & Ramsey** is this day dissolved by mutual consent, June 1, 1855.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BOUGHT MR. RAMSEY'S interest, will continue the business at the old stand, having a very large assortment of fine Watches and Jewelry, has reduced the prices—*for cash.*

Those indebted to P. & R., are particularly requested to call and settle with cash or note. As the business of the firm *must* be closed soon, an Agent will be appointed to settle with those who neglect to do so.

J. C. PALMER.

Raleigh, June 1, 1855. 5—6t.

☞ Spirit of the Age, Star, Register and Weekly Post will copy 6 times.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE SOCIETY of Alumni of R. M. College will be delivered by Rev. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday 13th June.

May 30, 1855. 55—1d.

MASONIC.

THE CORNER STONE OF ST. JOHN'S COLlege will be laid at this place on Monday, the 25th of June next.

The Rev. Leonidas L. Smith, of Warrenton, N. C., will deliver an address on the occasion. The Fraternity generally are cordially invited to unite in the ceremonies.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, N. C. May 24, 1855. 1077—3d.

TO PUBLISHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUPERINTENDENTS OF the printing of the Revised Code of North Carolina, will receive sealed proposals until the first of July next, for printing and binding ten thousand copies of this work. The volume will contain between seven and eight hundred pages, printed as the present "Revised Statutes."

The paper, printing and binding, in *every* respect, must be of as good quality, *at least*, as that of the "Revised Statutes." The type and page of the same size, and the same quantity of matter on each page.

The only difference in the execution will consist of a marginal index to the constitution of the State, and the references in the marginal index will be printed with that index, and not, as heretofore, at the bottom of the page.

Five thousand copies must be delivered, *without failure*, to the Governor, on or before the 15th of December next; the residue may be delivered in March, 1856.

W. B. RODMAN,
B. F. MOORE, } *Superintendents.*

May 29th, 1855. 54—28J.

MORNING STAR INSTITUTE.—THE SPRING session of this Institution will close by examination and exhibition on the 7th and 8th of June next.

The fall term will commence under the charge of M. Y. Chappell on Monday the 2nd July. Students admitted at any time during the session, yet it is preferred they be present at the opening of the school.

Board can be obtained in the village and vicinity at from 6 to $8 per month.

For further particulars address

BENJ. J. BLOUNT, *Chm'n of Com.*

Nashville, N. C., May 1, 1855. 1074—4w1w.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, deposited from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1854, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber. Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirées will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite Mellwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 5—tf

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN Manufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of the tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W. & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old Word Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 01—

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILroad Company.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned from Contractors of ability, at the office of the Company in Newbern, North Carolina, until the 25th of June, 1855, for Grading, Bridging, Masonry and Superstructure—meaning the iron (the plan of Rail to be furnished by the company of 60 pounds to the lineal yard) of the Eastern Division of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, extending from the Eastern bank of the Trent River, opposite Newbern, to Beaufort Harbor, the distance being about 36¾ miles.

Proposals will be received for the work in sections of about one mile each, or for the entire distance of 36¾ miles. The proposals will state what amount of stock, bonds of the counties of Craven and Carteret, and Town of Beaufort, and cash will be received in payment for the same.

Proposals are also invited for the Masonry and Superstructure of the Viaduct over Trent River, separate from the Grading. This Viaduct will be about 1,550 feet in length, including the draw; the spans will be 150 feet, resting upon 12 piers and two abutments, requiring about 2300 perches of Masonry, and about 1300 perches of stone packing in foundations, cribs and rip-rapping.

The grade line of Bridge will be about 12 feet above low water; the depth of water will average from 6 to 9 feet for 1,000 feet, and in the channel way about 12 feet for 450 feet. This is an important structure, worthy the attention of Stone and Brick Masons, and Bridge Builders. The plan of superstructure will be How's improved Truss with Arches.

The Maps, Profiles, Plans and Specifications will be ready for inspection at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th of June, 1855, where any further information can be obtained in regard to the work. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, should they be unsatisfactory. All other things being equal, the stockholders will be given the preference in the award of the contracts.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
President.

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,
Chief Engineer.

May 30th, 1855. 53—128June.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 1077—6m.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ON THE THIRD SUNDAY OF INST THE FUneral obsequeis of Brother Gray Bridges will be Solemnized by Morning Star Lodge No. 80, at Nashville, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully solicited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

June 4th, 1855. 57—

Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month,	$35,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day,	1,25
" " per day,	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1855. 54—6t.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber about the 1st of March last, my negro man NELSON. Said boy is supposed to be lurking about Sparta, or in Nash county. He is about 22 years old, light colored, and has a bushy head—does not speak distinctly at times when in conversation, weighs about 160 or 175 pounds. All persons are forbid harboring or carrying off said boy, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or confined in jail so that I get him again.

DAVID BARLOW.

Tarborough, N. C.

June 2, 1855. 56—4t.

250 NEGRO MEN WANTED, THE SUBscriber wishes to purchase FIFTY NEGRO MEN, to be employed upon the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for which a liberal cash price will be paid. The seller will, in all cases, be required to warrant the title and soundness of the negroes.

I wish also to hire TWO HUNDRED NEGRO MEN to be employed on the work of said Company, for which good prices will be given, and payment made every sixty days.

ALEXANDER HURCHISON, *Pres't.*

May 25, 1855. 79—6t.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOsals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.,	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.,	2,600	2,400
At Gosport, Va.,	1,400	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rounds of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to, and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcase, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and even shape. Roppas over, or pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one sta dard bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the let